Correspondence of the Atlantage Afternoon, June 6. The speech of Mr. McLEAN, of Ky. in the House yesterday, was a most delectable exhibition of political inconsistency. He passed a glowing eulogy upon the life and character of Mr. CLAY, whom he represented as Kentucky's favorite still, and held him up to admiration, as the unwavering friend and supporter of the American System for forty years. Then, turning suddenly about, he said he himself had ever voted for Protection to Domestic Manufactures; but, seeing how ungrateful the coun try had been to Mr. CLAY, he should never cast another vote in favor of Protection, although his opinions had undergone no change! As if the gratitude of others, which is but a sentiment, should have any control, of right, over the opinions of an individual-much less a Representative!

Then, again, Mr. McLEAN said be had opposed the Annexation of Texas, and afterward the pretensions of her territorial claim beyond the Neuces. But the opposition had gone into the Presidential contest under the flag of "POLE, DALLAS and Texas." They had defeated the Whigs; and now he would go the whole figure with Texas in now he would go the whole light with lexas in her claim. Not that his opinions had undergone any change. Oh! no! But because the majority had decided against him! Thus admitting that Mr. Polk was a majority President, while sanctioning the yielding up of the individual conscience to the aggregate conscience, and making us mere political machines!

to the aggregate conscience, and making us mere political machines!

This is certainly a very convenient rule for the regulation of one's conduct; but I think it will hardly stand the test of common sense, not to say of right. Away with such political weathercockism! An eulogy upon the name of Herry Clay, however eloquent and deserved, sounds like a mockery from one who makes such confessions of instability as to his principles, when votes are called for in their sustainment!

The speech of Mr. Dunham of Indiana, while falling far short of his duty—going as it did, against the Proviso, in the face of the known opinions of his constituents, and for that deserving condemnation—had one good point in it, which I do not recollect to have heard elucidated so clearly, by any other speaker of this session. He reminded the Southerners, that, while they had their individual sense of duty as Northern men to perform, they also had their constituencies standing behind them and urging them on. He said the fanaticism of the Abolitionists was complained of, as if there was none of it in the South. Why, said he, such a man as the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, would have become, if his lot had happened to be cast in the Free States, the most rampant Abolitionist living. There were men in this Hall who talked as that Editor wrote. They exhibited the same spirit of violence. Now these public men were regarded, in the North, as fair Representatives of their constituencies. All he asked, was that Northern Representatives should be received with eyes of like fairness.

Among the speeches to day was one from Mr. Bowie of Maryland. He caused to be read, as part of his speech, the resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State, last Winter, as evidence that his pro-Slavery doctrines were in keeping with the general feeling of Maryland. It is known,

that his pro-Slavery doctrines were in he with the general feeling of Maryland. It is kn with the general feeling of Maryland. It is known, to the contrary, that those resolutions represented the feelings of only a small portion of her people, and they the Slaveholders. The scere of their passage with so little open opposition (for the process was mem. con.) was the intense desire lelt by the representatives from the Western Counties and the city of Baltimore, to appease the Slaveholders as much as possible, and allay their jealousies, so that the Conventional Reform Bill might be suffered to pass. If they gained this point they could well afford to indulge them with the hollow and ridiculous, as well as untruthful, declaration that "Maryland would stand by the South, in the event of dissolution," (!) There was the true secret of a movement which was calculated to put Maryland in a false light before the nation, as Mr. Bowiz knows very well.

in a false light before the nation, as Mr. Bowig knows very well.

Mr. Bowig complained of the thin attendance of members, inattention to the discussions, &c. What thick you of this from a member who was not only absent on Monday, when the important resolution of Mr. SCHENCK was lost by dint of the shameful absenteeism so well and so seasonably shown up in Mr. GREELEY's letter of that date, but who is absent as much as any other member! perhaps Holmes of S. C., Levin of Penn and one or two others excepted. It is doubtless a conor two others excepted. It is doubtless a convenient thing, this absenteeism, at the rate of eigh dollars a day sure pay—especially when one can attend to his "land and negroes," in the meantime; but its konesty is quite another thing. Those who are guilty of it, at any rate, should not forget the saying about glass houses, as the honorable gentieman from the "adjacent State of Prince George's" seems to have done.

Sigma.

The Caban Fallure .- Official Correspondence. From the Herald. Mr. Clayton's Letter to Mr. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, of June 1.

[Copy.]
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 1, 1850. Te Robert B. Campbell, Esq. U. S. Consul, Havana: Str: From various sources of information, I con-

jecture that the Spanish authorities in Cuba, in their excessive zeal to punish the invaders of that Island, and all concerned with them, while flushed sind, and all concerned with them, while numbed with victory, may possibly forget the difference between crime and the intention to commit it, and wreak their vengeance on American citizens, either native or naturalized, not guity of any act of invasion, or depredation upon Spanish territory. It is said and believed here that many such were arrested or island near the coast of Yucatan. of invasion, or depredation upon Spanish territory. It is said and believed here that many such were arrested or island near the coast of Yucatan, called Contoy, within the territory of a power having friendly relations with the United States. As all the fiscts are not in our possession, the judgment we may have formed of the capture, abduction, and punishment of these men may possibly be very erroneous. But let us suppose that the men captured on the Mexican island were American citizens, and had occupied it intending to invade Cuba, still I cannot recognize the right of the Spanish authorities to hang, garote, or shoot them for their intention. There was yet a locus penitential left for every man of them, and they might have returned to the United States, guilty, indeed, of violation of the laws of their own country, but of no law that I am aware of, under which Spain could have punished them. The intention to commit crime is not per se crime. Some overt act must accompany the intent. A design to commit murder is not marder, me is it, without some attempt to carry it into execution, punishable by the laws of man, however guilty the offender may be in fore conscience and by the ordinances of his Creator.

Here follows the paragraph, given in yesterday's Tribsee, demanding the release of the Americans taken on Woman's Island, or prepare for a sauguitary war.

dinances of his Creator.

Here follows the paragraph, given in yesterday's Tribera, demanding the release of the Americans taken on Woman's lained, or prepare for a sanguinary war!

I am exceedingly anxious to ascertain all the facts connected with the capture of our citizens, on the Mexican Island, and their fate. Write by every possible opportunity. Keep me well advised of every thing progressing in Cuba.

I learn this incruing, that there is a rumor affort that more Americans (some say thousands) have landed on the south side of Cubs.

By this time, the frigates Congress and Saratoga must have Johned the Albany and Germantown. They ought to be able to protect our countrymen, who are not guilty of the invasion.

re not guilty of the invasion

who are not guitty of the invasion.

1 am, Str., very respectfully, your obseciont servant,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Instructions of the Secretary of the Navy to the
Commanders of the ships of War detailed to
Clube.

Conference of the Covernment has no precise information, yet it has been informed from sources entitled to great respect and consideration, that a military organization has been effected in the interior of the United States, formidable both in numbers and the character of those engaged in it, for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba, and revolutionizing the Government. This force is for the purpose of attacking the Island of Cuba, and revolutionizing the Government. This force is represented to consist of between six and ten thousand troops of the best, and materials to rander the assault formidable; and, as it is believed, is sufficient with other means and resources at command, to emancipate Cuba from Spanish rule. Large numbers of those engaged in the enterprise departed, as it was alleged, from the city of New-Orleans, accompanied by Generals Lopez, Gonzales, and others. It is represented that they expect to effect a landing upon the island about this time. All accounts comeur in representing that it is a military expedition or enterprise, begun and set on foot within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to be carried on from thence against United States, to be carried on from thence against the island of Cuba and the Government of Spain. Any such invesion of that Island is in violation

of our obligations of neutrality to the Government of Spain.

The government of the United States is bound to The government of the United States is bound to respect the rights of the inhabitants of Cuba, and of the Government of Spain, and "no person is permitted within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to begin or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for any military expedition, or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the Territory of any foreign Prince, or State, or any Colony, District, or people."

You are, therefore, directed by the President of the United States to repair forthwith, with the U.

the United States to repair forthwith, with the U. S. steamer Saranac under your command, to the port of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, and vigi inity and actively observe the movements of all vessels approaching the barbor of Havana, or the Island of Cuba, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any military expedition or enterprise has been begun, or set on foot, or any means provided to be carried on from the United States against the

Territory or dominions of Spain.

Should you ascertain that such hostile movement is on foot, and is proceeding against the Island of Cuba, you will use all proper means in your power to prevent a landing, or the carrying on such except the edition or enterprise, so as to avert and prevent the iolation of our obligations of amity and peace with Spain.

with Spain.

Should the expedition have effected a landing, and a revolution be in progress you will prevent the landing of any reinforcement, or of any arms or provisions under the American flag. To the citizens of the United States who may be there in the prosecution of their peaceful and lawful pursuits, and who may apprehend danger, either to their persons or property, you will extend the protection and aid to which they are entitled as American citizens.

An order has been given to Commodore Parker to dispatch such of the vessels of the Home Squad

ron to cooperate with you in the fulfillment of this order, as may be within his reach.

Should you, upon your arrival at Havana, ascertain satisfactorily that no such expedition is on foot, you will return to the harbor of New York,

on look, you will return to the hard of view and report to the Department, in the meantime keeping it fully informed of all occurrences connected with the duty herein assigned to you.

The service to which you are ordered is one of great delicacy and importance. The Department relies upon your prudence, your discretion, and your decision, for the successful accomplishment of all its objects. all its objects.

all its objects.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

W.M. BALLARD PRESTON.

Captain Josiah Tatnall, Commanding
U.S. Steamer Saranac, Norfolk, Va.

[Same instructions to all the other ships, and
Commodore Parker commanding the squadron.]

A Southern View of the Compromise.

We copy from Thursday's Washington Union the following letter by a leading Southern ultraist. It shows on what grounds the Compromise of Mr. Clay is opposed from that quarter and may serve to indicate some considerations which certainly modify the objections entertained against that measure by many friends of Free Soil:

by many friends of Free Soil:

House of Representatives, June 4, 1859.

To the Editor of The Union:

Sir: I find in your editorial of this morning a gross error in relation to the Clayton Compromise bill of last session (no doubt unintentional), which I call upon you to correct, as an act of justice due alike to yourself and to the opposers of the present Compromise bill. You say this bill, in the clause concerning Slavery, is identical with the Clayton Compromise, and you quote the following words, concerning "Glavery, is identical with the Clayton Compromise, and you quote the following words, as from the Clayton bill: "But no law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion, or respecting Slavery;" and then you contrast those words with the following, from the present Compromise bill: "But no law shall be passed interiering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor in respect to African Slavery." Now, if the facts were as you state them, there would be no difference in the two bills in this particular; but there is no such clause in the Clayton Compromise bill. ence in the two bills in this particular; but there is no such clause in the Clayton Compromise bill, as it passed the Senate and came to the House. The clause quoted was reported by the Committee of the Senate, but it was stricken out, and the following substituted for it: "But no law shall be passed respecting the prohibition or establishment of African Slavery."

The difference between the two is observable at the first glance. The clause in the present bill would prohibit the Territorial Government from nessing the necessary laws to protect slave proper.

the first glance. The clause in the present but would prohibit the Territorial Government from passing the necessary laws to protect slave property, even though it should be decided that the property could lawfully go there: whereas, the clause in the Clayton bill only denied to the Territorial legislature the power either to prohibit or establish Slavery. Whether Slavery could legally exist there or not was a question for the Courts: if affirmatively decided, the Territorial Legislature could, ander the Clayton bill, pass laws to protect the property; under the present bill, it could not.

As I have been arraigned, with others, for opposing the present Compromise bill, while I favored the Clayton bill, and as we have, unfortunately, no paper here through whose columns Southern mem-

paper here through whose columns Southern m bers opposed to this bill can speak to the public, you will not deny to me a small space in your paper to show to my constituents in what essential particulars the two bills differ:

First: The Compromase bill now before the Senate denies to the Territorial Legislature the pow-

er to protect slave property, though legally and constitutionally carried there; the Clayton Compro-

mise bill did not deny it that power.

Secondly: The Clayton bill gave to the slaveholder the opportunity of taking his property to any
portion of California: the present bill confirms and
legalizes the Wilson Power. legalizes the Wilmot Proviso over a very large and the better portion of the country—nay, over that portion where slave labor would be more produc-tive, by five hundred per cent. than in any other

country in the world.

Thirdly: The present bill will subject to Free Soil rule one third of the undisputed Territory of Texas, comprising an area equal to six or eight such States as Massachusetts: the Clayton bill left us at least what we had, and contained no provision converting, or that might convert Slave Soil into Free Soil, and establish free States out of Texas and be-

low Arkansas.

Fourthly: When the Clayton compromise was proposed, it was at least an open question whether we might not take our Slaves to California:—now it is a foregone conclusion—the great patron of the bill himself virtually declaring that if he thought this compromise enabled the South to occupy the Territory with its Slaves, he would be opposed to it.

Color of the clayton bill, the siaveholder

Fifthly: Under the Clayton bill, the slaveholder had an inducement, in the rich mines of California, to try the question of right: under this compromise he is shut out from the gold mines, and he will abandon the rest of the territory to the free-soilers unless the discovery of new mines should offer a sufficient premium for the hazard of attempting to work them with Slaves. Time and circumstances then favored the South: now they are opposed to it. Under the Clayton bill, the slaveholder

I am opposed to this compromise, Mr. Editor, for I am opposed to this compromise, Mr. Editor, for another very important reason, to wit: It is, at any moment, in my power to get a better one. We can at least save Texas to the South. (which this bill in part gives up.) by letting the North take the Territories and go; for it is very certain they will get all, and Texas to bool, under this bill. If you doubt it, ask Mr. Clay. As far as our honor is concerned, I can see no difference between submitting to the Wilmot Proviso and buying it off. No one accounted with the course of events here can fail acquainted with the course of events here can fail to perceive that the offer of a third of Texas to soil was intended to buy off the Wilmot Proboundary could be settled by merely buying her right to the slip of territory she claims on the Rimot Provise, and is thus, in fact, the price we offer the North to change the form of the insult. The Texas boundary could be settled by merely buying her right to the slip of territory she claims on the Rio Grande, and included in the limits of New-Mexico. The South has said she will resist the Wilmot Provise. "It is the last extraonity." It is thought she Proviso "to the last extremity." It is thought she was playing the part of Captain Bobadil, and that she has become slarmed at her own bravado, and now seeks only a pretext to back out; in other words, let the same outrare and insult be perpetra-ted in another form, and she will tamely submit. I shall hold a different opinion until she submits to

You think it strange, Mr. Editor, that the defenders of the South should be found in opposition to this bill, along with the ultras and abolitionists of the North. I will explain to you the reason. Their creed is agitation; they would therefore be op-posed to any settlement; it would destroy their vo-cation. Would you agree to any compromise, however unjust? No, you would not; but your opposition to such a one would throw you with these men.

While on this subject of strange political combinations, turn your eyes inwardly for a moment, and reflect that you are advecating the same bill with one who declares that "no power on earth could make him vote to convert Free Soil into Slave Soil." [I quote from memory, and only profess.

give the substance.) He believes California and New Mexico to be Free Soil; ergo, if this bill permitted Slavery to go there, he would be against it. Now, we demand to go as a right; so do you; yet you and he are acting together.

Remember that you, also, are acting with many Free Soilers; one of whom is so atrongly fixed, that neither education, habit nor location, though all are pleading in favor of the South, can induce him for one moment to relax. You will perceive, then, that the Free Soilers are divided. Those who act with you do so under the firm conviction that the slaveholder cannot enjoy the common territory. Did they think otherwise, they would go against the bill; and they tell you so. Those who oppose the bill do so because, peradventure, slaves might find their way into the Territories. They wish to leave nothing to a mere chance, which the others, acting with you, think does not exist.

The foregoing remarks will scarcely take up a cheer invoer name. It trust you will permit

The foregoing remarks will scarcely take up a column in your paper; I trest you will permit them to go before my constituents. I forbear to discuss those features of the compromise which relate to fugitive slaves and the slave trade in the District, which are highly objectionable, because you might regard me as trespassing unreasonably. The absence of any other The absence of any other organ here, disposed to advocate the rights of the South, compels me to throw myself on your sense of justice.

Respectfully, R. K. MEADE.

For The Tribune

The Brooklyn Board of Education. This Board, at its last meeting on Tuesday evening of this week, decided upon the claims of the Orphan Asylums to a distributive share of the Common School fund. The decision is too remarkable to be passed over without notice; and as this matter has already been the subject of some comments in The Tribune, it will, I presume, be of sufficient public interest to warrant an examination somewhat in detail.

The claim is founded upon a law passed in 1848, which provides that "The Orphan Asylums of the City of Brooklyn shall participate in the distribu-tion of the school moneys raised in said city in pro-portion to the number of children between the ages of four and sixteen who have been under the charge of said societies during the past year and instructed in such manner as is usual in Common Schools, and shall bereafter be annually entitled to such distributive share in the same manner and to

such distributive share in the same manner and to the same extent as is now or shall be provided in respect to the Common Schools of said city."

Although it was intended that the Asylums should have participated in the fund distributed in 1845, yet the iaw was passed so late in the session that there was no opportunity of getting an application before the Board of Education. In the following year (1849) there was some informality in the mode of making the application, and the claims were passed over in silence and distribution was made of the whole fund to the District Schools as if no law had been passed for the benefit of the Asylums. It is a little singular that as respects one of these institutions such a course should have been taken, as the President of the Board was not only apas the President of the Board was not only ap-prized of the law but was well acquainted with the affairs of the Asylums, and could with a little the affairs of the Asylums, and could with a little pains have saved their share. Subsequent proceedings have shown that the claim was not popular in the Board of Education. It appears to have been determined from the first to resist it. It was perhaps too much to expect that any one in the Board should risk his own influence or involve himself in any trouble in behalf of an Orphan Asylum which is managed by ladies and has no political consequence. cal consequence.

The case, however, seemed to be a hard one The case, however, seemed to be a hard one, and was submitted to the State Superintendent for his advice and direction, who thereupon made an order on the 19th of October, 1849, authorizing and requiring the Board of Education of Brooklyn, at their next apportionment of school money, to apportion and pay over to the Orphan Asylums Societies the share of public money due to them under the law of 1848, for the year 1848, 1849 and 1850, notwithstanding the omission of said Societies to report in accordance with the provisions of the laws relating to Common Schools, such omission having been satisfactorily xplained to him, which order was officially communicated to the Board in the same month that it bears date. same month that it bears date.

same month that it bears date.

Early in the present year application was made
by both Societies, under this order, to the Board
of Education, and all the requisitions of law were
otherwise duly complied with. This was before
anything had been done by the Board with the
fund which they had to distribute. In the meantime, the Law of the state of the production of the p anything had been done by the Board with the fund which they had to distribute. In the meantime, the Law Committee to whom the order had been referred, reported by their Chairman, Judge Greenwood, in which report the right of the State Superintendent to excuse omission for the last two years, and to direct payment of the arrear, was fully admitted; but an opinion was expressed that the law itself did not authorize distribution of any pert of the fund except what was raised in the city by a city tax, excluding what was derived from the county and the State. No action was taken upon the report. The application of the Asymms was then referred to the same Committee and a report to the same effect was made, but neither was any action taken upon this—but with the whole matter before them undecided, the Board proceeded to make distribution of the entire fund without reserving anything for the Asylums upon the sontingency of their claims being allowed, nor indeed was there any reference to the claims. From the report of the Committee on Distribution, and the proceedings of the Board thereon, it could not have been inferred that any such claims existed. Such a transaction it is to be hoped is without precedent. been interred in it is to be hoped is without precedent.

It more resembled the administration of law by a
Turkish Cadi than by a board of American citi-Turkish Cadi than by a board of American citizens, acting merely as trustees for public benefit. It may be thought that there was still a reserved power that would enable the Board to provide for these claims. Such was plainly not the view of many members—perhaps those who were most active in getting the appropriation through without including the Asylums. In the subsequent discussion the argument was boldly advanced by influential members that the fund having been distributed there could be nothing done for the Asylums the present year. One can hardly resist the conviction there could be nothing done for the Asymma the pre-sent year. One can hardly resist the conviction that it was supposed in the Board that the whole subject had thus been got rid of for the present, and nothing but the attention of the public, which was beginning to be directed to the subject, per-haps, has brought the Board to making any decision.

They have tinally decided. I propose now to examine it in order to see whether it has been done in the spirit of concession and anxious regard for public interests, or of sinister opposition and un-

avowed prejudices.

In the first place the recommendation of the Law In the list place the recommendation of the Law Committee uniting the distributive share to the part of the fund that is raised by tax in the City, has been adopted, including what the City receives as its portion of the County tax, and the corresponding amount bestowed by the State.

In the next place, a rule of distribution is adopted to the content of the county tax.

In the next place, a rule of distribution is adopted in respect to the Asylums differing from that which is adopted in respect to the District Schools, by which the former are defrauded of the greater part of what justly belongs to them, the details of

part of what justly belongs to them, the details of which iniquitous scheme will be presently given. Lastly, they reject the claim so far as respects the two preceding years, and refuse compliance with the order of the State Superintendent.

As to the first, with all due respect to the Chairman of the Law Committee, it appears to me that the construction of the law is too plain to require the opinion of a lawyer. Any man of common sense can see what was intended. What motive could there have been for a discrimination. If the Board of Education have got the money, it is evident that it must have been raised somehow; and if the Common Council had even gone out of the City to obtain it—if they had in fact, borrowed it upon the credit of the City, if when brought there and placed under the control of the Board of Education, it is to be deemed within the terms of the law as a fund raised in the City. But I forbear law as a fund raised in the City. But I forbear to discuss this point further. If it requires argu-ment (which it seems to me it does not) this is not

the proper place for going into it more at large.

In respect to the rule of distribution, the Board of Education have substantially, in distributing to the District Schools, had reference to the number of children actually taught, with only the modification

children actually taught, with only the modification to that a sufficient amount is given to every school to support a qualified teacher. It is not necessary here to inquire whether this rule is in conformity with law. The Board itself cannot question it will explain to you the reason. Their dis agitation; they would therefore be oped to any settlement; it would destroy their volon. Would you agree to any compromise, ever unjust? No, you would not; but your sition to such a one would throw you with a men.

Thile on this subject of strange political combines, turn your eyes inwardly for a moment, reflect that you are advocating the same bill one who declares that "no power on earth imake him vote to convert Free Soil into Slave of resident children nor yet the number actually taught, with only the modification that a sufficient amount is given to every school to support a qualified teacher. It is not necessary with law. The Board itself cannot question it without impeaching to the report of the City Superintendent the whole number of children between the seges of 5 and 16, residing in Brooklyn, is 17,525—and 1

Thus out of a fund of \$35,914 75 in the hands of the Board of Education to be disposed of for the year 1850, one of the Asylums, having 110 children entitled to the benefit of the law and two qualified teachers, is reduced by this device to the sum of \$200 as its distributive share. Comment upon such a perversion of law is unnecessary. Whoever devised the scheme would be deserving of being consulted by any debtor who wanted to pay his debts and yet keep his money. Indeed his services might be useful upon a more extendel scale. The public finances would, no doubt, be benefitted by his aid and we may expect to see such financiers soon employed in a more conspicuous office than the obscure one of scheming to withhold from friendless orphans, the money which was destined by law for their use.

destined by law for their use.

I shall not now discuss the question between the Board of Education and the State Superintendent. The Board will hardly have entitled itself to such an exaited estimate of its fairness and consistency. by its proceedings in relation to this claim, that public opinion will hesitate much in an issue be tween it, the inferior body, and the State Superin tendent, who is the principal or head of the Common School Department—particularly when the Law Committee of the Board have, after full examination, reported against the present pretension the Board.

Enough has been said to show that the whole proceeding of the Board is anomalous. It naturally leads to the inquiry whether, as at present consti-tuted, it is subserving the interest of the public— If I may venture a prediction, it is that another year will lead to some alteration in the present mode of appointment of the members of the Board, by transferring it directly to the People.

A CITIZEN OF BROOKLYN.

CALIFORNIA.

Growth of San Francisco-Rents-Business Digging Prospects—Public Feeling—Slave-ry—The Mass Meeting in San Francisco— A Loco-Feco Proposition, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
San Francisco, Tuesday, April 30.

Mesers, Greeley & McElrath; Is my letter from Valparaiso I gave you some of

the incidents of a voyage around Cape Horn, and of a short visit to the Chili in "Valley of Paradise." We had fair weather and a fine run of 47 days to this port, the entrance to which, through a narrow

gorge in the bold head-lands, is truly magnificent. Nothing can exceed the surprise of the traveler who, having traversed the Coast and Islands of the Pacific, emerges suddenly from this defile of waters and discovers before him a forest of masts and a city-sprung up almost like Jonah's gourd-larger in population than the capital of New-York.

Nor does the novelty diminish with a knowledge of the character and condition of its people; who, amid a turmoil of business and an influx of adventurers from all parts of the world, which would per haps alarm the older States, preserve a degree of order, without legal enactments, seldom found smong your own law-abiding communities. The necessity of mutual protection has led to the adop tion of a code-unwritten, except in the heart of man-which binds him to his bonor as it would to his bond; and with none of those nicely drawn "distinctions without a difference" which divide onestions of law and equity in the Courts.

A kind of oppression has nevertheless prevailed here to the serious detriment of all parties, and of the business and prosperity of the city. The land being held by good titles and bad (neither of which cost anything) in the hands of a few men, whose claims have eaten up the labor and capital of those who improved and occupied it, so that business could not be done either reasonably or profitably.-You will understand the force of this when I tell you that their monthly ground rents upon which tenants erect their own buildings have, in some cases, been equal to annual rents in Wall-st!-Within two months, however, a considerable re-dection has been submitted to, and many tene-ments are still unoccupied.

ments are still unoccupied.

The market is completely overwhelmed with property, especially of lumber, stores, iron and wood houses, fire arms, munitions, etc. And, unlike other markets, when an article is not wanted, it sinks so fast under the weight of charges as to be soon lost entirely. At present, large shipments of anything are unsafe, but well assorted cargoes of choice provisions, in good order and small packages will always find a ready demand.

will always find a ready demand.

The present tide of emigration to this country is altogether excessive. There is gold enough for all. altogether excessive. There is gold enough for all, but only a few men get rich in digging it, and still fewer will make money in the overdone channels of business. It is well known that the summer months are the only time for successful mining operations, the rainy season commencing in November and continuing until April, during which time heavy expenses, privations and inclement weather must be endured. Those who leave home in mid summer afterward should be well provided with meaner. or afterward should be well provided with money, have good health and a firm resolution for the task, for they will find sight drafts upon each awaiting there here. It is not, however, for the purpose of discouraging emigration that these suggestions are effered, but rather that it may be more temparate and seasonable. And as I am established in business here, the advice may be considered as, at least, disinterested. The "Gold Hunter with a crowd of passengers, and seven vessels are now coming up the bay loaded in like manner. The action of Congress on the California question

is justly regarded in every view as unnatural and inconsistent. Following the admission of Texas, with her obnoxious constitution, public debt, and extravagent boundaries, which the South accomplished in such hot haste, the present opposition from that quarter awakens a feeling of indignation, which, to say the least, had better be allayed than Slavery was originally held to be an evil, by all

parties, political and geographical; but one en-tailed upon the Southern States without their de-sire or consent. Viewed in that light simply now, it would not be difficult to devise plans for its it would not be difficult to devise plans for its gradual extinction, even by an hypothecation of the public lands, or an appropriation of Congress much larger than that suggested by Mr. Webster; for the feeling at the North is too strong to quail at any reasonable pecuniary sacrifice. But the modern idea that Slavery is a blessing, which may, or ought to be, extended, not only cuts loose from any such sympathy or consideration, but arrays itself against the settled conviction of the civilized model. itself against the settled conviction of the civilized world. Such a controversy will be as unprofitable to the South as it is unequal and sure to fail. Sup-pose it were otherwise, and the Union should be dissolved: if they cannot hold their slaves securely dissoved: If they cannot sold their slaves securely now, what system of police would guard them, without the checks of the Constitution, and with all mankind against its exercise?

We cling to the Union not from any particular

advantage derived from the South, but be a great and glorious Union, in which we can live peacefully and happily. And as it was bought with treasure and blood, it cannot and should not be light-You will receive by the papers, accounts of the

You will receive by the papers, accounts of the public meetings held here since the arrival of the inst steamer, which I need not recapitate. One man was found—the Loco-Foco John B. Weller of Ohio—cherishing the old South Carolina doctrine of nullification! And he insulted the meeting by proposing, in case of the failure of Congress to admit California, that we should seize the Custom-House and the vecenues, and declare ourselves free and independent! "Hocest, honest Ingo!" He blanders over two very considerable obstacles; one, that the Government is too strong to permit it; the other, that the people here are not so weak as to desire it. No man can sow such seed on this soil.

At the same meeting one of his political friends

At the same meeting one of his political friends assailed the Collector for introducing certain maratime laws of the United States upon the shipping here. Such, for instance, (and this was the charge) that he had refused to make American bottoms of foreign vessels sold by order of the Alcalde and Justice of the Peace.

Col. Collier, in a few remarks, showed that he

had only been executing sundry acts of Congress which he could neither pass nor repeal, and so the

which he could neither pass not repeat, and so the émeute ended.

It is election day; the first Charter Election of San Francisco. And although the two political parties have organized for the campaign, still the interest is mainly local, and there are several tickets in the field. As the steamer's mail closes this evening, before the result can be ascertained, I shall endeavor to communicate it by private con-

veyance.

The receipt of your several dates has given me great pleasure, and next to my letters, they are the most welcome gifts that reach me here from home. Respectfully yours. H. F. D. A Description of the Town of Culloma. Cultornia Correspondence of The Tribuse.
Cultoma Millis, April 28, 1850.

Mesers, Greeley & McElrath: I have reason to believe that many of your readers, in spite of the Tribune's voluminous correspondence, may be ignorant of the unexampled prosperity of some of our inland towns. San Francisco, great and populous as it is, should no longer be regarded as the sole nucleus and the very life of Western enterprise-nor are the hamlets of the Sacramento and the villages of the San Joaquin fairly entitled to the honor of being considered Alta California. The foundation of her prosperity is broader, and its corrent runs deeper than the narrow views and shallow schemes of speculation.

I wish to add my quota of information to that already published, for the reason that the newspaper writers seem bent upon seeing only what is not worth being seen, and equally determined to overlook the sturdy growth of thriving towns, that they may effectively subserve the interests of more pretending and less important commercial rivals.

That the original projectors of these "paper towns" and all interested therein should push their own petty plans in every possible way is t be ex pected, particularly as many of said proprietors are as intrinsically worthless as the property they re-

present.

Foremost among the new towns stands Culloma, the future Manchester of Pacific America. That this is no flourish of trumpets you may be assured from the fact that Culloma is not in the "market" there is no impending sale of lots—in short, the writer has no "50 vara" reasons or "60 feet front " motives for exaggeration.

Situated upon the South Fork of the American River, in the heart of the richest mining district in

the country, it possesses unlimited milling and menufacturing privileges. What more powerful auxiliary can be needed to so singularly advantageous a position? At least such facilities are not often found in the very location where they are most desirable. You are aware that here the first rocker "shelled

you are aware that nere the nat rocker addition out "its shining treasures, and that Sutter's Mill was the first land mark to guide adventurers to the gold mines. Since that time thousands of men have constantly been employed in this immediate vicinity with uniform success, and to this day the delvers of these "diggings" continue to be awarded as abundantly as ever. as abundantly as ever.

Capital is necessarily abundant and compensa-

tion or wages proportionally high.

For trade, Culloma is a central depôt; and the prices of all articles of merchandize and traffic are fixed within the bounds of reasonable profit. The supply of these articles being governed by a steady demand and regular consumption, the trade of the place is a legitimate one and the place itself a substantial, go ahead, business town, not a focus of

speculation.

Take it all in all, the location offers unrivalled inducements to mechanics, agriculturists and laboring men as well as to every professional class, except In many respects visitors are reminded of the

large towns of New England, particularly by the quiet demeaner and staid habits of the denizeos of these orderly streets.

I will only add to all this that Culloma is charmingly situated in a romantic Basin, shut out from the gaze of the rude world by something more lovely, if less pictures que, than those "Alpine Hills" we "read about"—that it bestrides a noble river during from the stone ways manufacture, that instead

duting from the snowy mountains—that instead of being environed, like the Southern vallies, by mountains of barren sand and baked limestone, this sweet vale is fenced in by hedges of healthy hills that sport vegetation on every gentle slope and pine-crowned summit.

The aforesaid beautiful hills are, it does me good

to say, at this present writing, as fresh and verdant as the greenest far-downer from the Shannon's sodded banks or the furthermost sources of the Yours truly, Liffey could desire.

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200 cases York Premiums Wachusetts, Dover and
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F Rhode Island Palo Alto, Rockingham, Hooksett, Medway, Hope, Waltham, and other styles, for sale of my6 NESMITH & CO. 50 and 52 Pine-st. CALICO PRINTERS' BLANKETS, Lep-ping and Slove Gloth, Type Printers and Engravers' Blankets, Roller, Cleaver and Jacket Cloths, for sale by myll C. B. LE BARON, 55 Physics

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trade) of cutting the best fitting garments, and as for taste
and style he will guarantee cannot be beaten, if equaled.

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guaranteed capital as above, from any cause whatever, is impaired, the stockholders shall immediately make it good.

J. Eadle, Jr. Secretary.

John A. Stewart, Actuary.

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